



Annual
Descriptive Catalogue
1905

W. J. KERR,
Nurseryman, Renfrew, Ont.
OTTAWA NURSERY
W. J. KERR, Proprietor,
OTTAWA, - ONT.



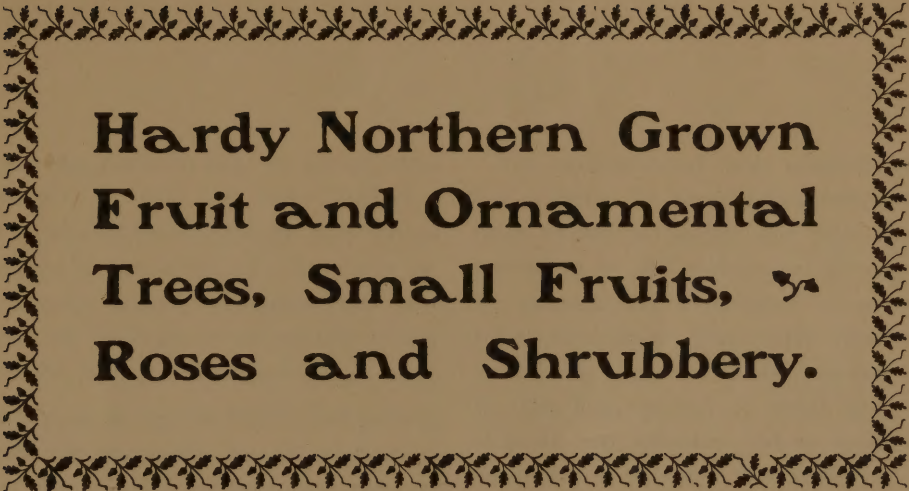


THE SWEETEST FLOWER OF ALL,
(Little Muriel Kerr, at three years of age.)

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**Hardy Northern Grown
Fruit and Ornamental
Trees, Small Fruits, ♀
Roses and Shrubbery.**

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**SPECIALTIES:—The Big Four: North West Greening
Apple, Surprise Plum, Herbert Raspberry, Buster
Strawberry.**



Introductory.

In presenting you with this, our annual catalogue, we wish to thank our many patrons of the past for their liberal patronage, especially as once they have patronized us they have remained steady annual customers—the best testimonial we could get of the quality of our stock and the fairness of our dealings.

I now request all my old friends and patrons to address me personally for all information they may desire and I will take great pleasure in giving all possible information and assistance in the growing of our stock. I also guarantee fair and honorable treatment to all new customers, such as will merit their continued confidence and patronage.

While we have always made a specialty of the strawberry, and pride ourselves on having the largest and best assortment of any nursery in Canada, and, I believe, on the continent, we also have a nice stock of hardy varieties in other lines, and would especially recommend a trial of the North-West Greening apple; Surprise, Hawkeye, Stoddard and Wolf plums; the Herbert raspberry and the Buster strawberry. These will give good satisfaction wherever fruit can be grown.

We have invested large sums in promising new varieties of strawberries, many of which have proved worthless, and some have even proved to be old varieties under new names. We consequently recommend no new varieties till we have proven their merits ourselves. We are offering a number of new varieties this year for the first, several of which give promise of being very valuable, and we would like our customers to try them in a small way, and report to us on their success. We earnestly desire coöperation by our patrons in thus reporting to us the success they may have with different varieties, also the nature of the soil and cultivation, that we may be the better instructed in the peculiarities of these varieties. We firmly believe that there is no product of the soil that will yield larger profits in our northern climate than strawberries, if properly handled, and we feel that it is the duty of every person who has any suitable land, to grow enough of this luscious fruit for their own family use.

If there is anything further on which you desire information, write me and I will be pleased to give you the desired information. If you have a boy whom you wish to interest in the

home, rent him a little piece of land and loan him a few dollars to invest in plants. Let him state his case to us, and I will guarantee to start him in a course that will both interest him and prove very profitable to him. In this way you can often mould his disposition and desires that will benefit him greatly all through life. No matter if he knows nothing whatever about the business, I will so instruct him that he can make a grand success of it—growing berries and selling them to his neighbors or the dealers in his nearest town or village.

BUSINESS DETAIL.

OUR GUARANTEE.—We exercise the greatest possible care in filling orders, and guarantee all stock to be shipped in the best possible condition. If a mistake occurs, as sometimes happens, we are anxious to make it right, and we request our customers to notify us at once on receipt of goods, of any such mistake.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.—Small lots of strawberry plants and other such small plants, are best sent by mail, and will be post-paid by us, for the prices quoted per 100. We advise all our customers to have all larger orders shipped by

express. It does not cost much more than by freight, and the difference in time of transit is sometimes very great. But orders of 100 trees, or more, may be shipped by freight, and we will pack them to reach destination in perfect order.

TERMS.—We request all customers ordering small amounts to remit with order, as it saves any book-keeping on our part, and we will feel like giving them more generous treatment than if we have to risk difficulty in getting our pay. Orders of over \$5 will be shipped to reliable parties, payable on receipt of goods. We will give 30 to 60 days to reliable parties, on large bills, or will allow a liberal discount for cash on receipt of goods. In all cases we guarantee the safe arrival of all stock, no matter where sent, without otherwise stipulated. We have unexcelled shipping facilities, and an unlimited quantity of moss in a swamp just outside the town, and our stock will go out in best shape.

We will deem it a great favor if you will give us the names of all or any fruit growers in your section, that we may send them one of our catalogues, or we will give you a liberal discount on club orders. Get your neighbors to join you in ordering, and thus get your own wants free, or nearly so.





The Apple.

This is certainly the most valuable fruit, commercially, in this country. It is estimated that the Province of Ontario alone produced 13,631,264 bushels of apples in 1900, while the Dominion of Canada at large, produced 186,261,186 bushels. This may seem a large figure, but when we consider the thousands of dollars' worth that are consumed annually in Canadian homes, of which no real record is kept, the conclusion must be reached, that the apple is one of Canada's most important productions. While this industry is carried on mostly in more temperate sections than about Ottawa and surrounding districts, it is a fact that the quality of the fruit produced in this latter section is second to none in the world, and we are fully convinced that apple-growing in the Ottawa Valley can be made very profitable; but to attain good success we must be careful to plant only the hardy varieties and also our most showy kinds. We cannot grow Spys, Greenings, Baldwins and Kings successfully or profitably, and have no long keepers that will compare with them in quality, and yet stand our severe climate, but we can still out-do the growers in more favored sections in growing fancy apples, which, put up in fancy packages, bring fancy prices in the world's best markets. A good clean Famuse sells in Boston for as much as two oranges. So we would advise commercial planters to tie to such apples as Wealthy, McIntosh Red, Famuse, which are high-flavored and very attractive in appearance and sell to the fancy trade, at fancy prices, if properly put up. We advise the planting of long keepers, such as Scott's Winter, Milwaukee, North-West Greenings, etc., only in such quantity as will supply the home, as they will not sell like the fine winter apples grown further south; but as the trees are perfectly hardy, no planter

should fail to set a few of them for his family's winter supply.

A list of the most desirable varieties for this district appears below.

SUMMER APPLES.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.—A very early-bearing Russian variety; fruit good size, pale yellow when fully ripe; of good quality, and a good early market apple. Tree very hardy; a strong, upright grower; a first-class all-around early apple for any purpose. The trees often bear the next year after planted.

TETOFKY.—Similar in many respects to Yellow Transparent, but fruit is lightly striped with red, especially on sunny side.

RED ASTRACHAN.—A fairly hardy tree, especially along the St. Lawrence River, but in Ottawa Valley not fully hardy. Fruit fair size, brisk acid, deep red in color, and continues to ripen over a considerable period, for an early apple.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURGH.—A very hardy tree, standing as low a temperature as any apple grown; a young and heavy bearer; fruit good size, especially if not allowed to over-bear; of good quality, striped with red on a yellow ground, an all-round very satisfactory late summer, or early fall apple.

FALL APPLES.

ALEXANDER.—Fairly hardy tree; fruit very large and showy, but of only medium quality, pointed conical in form, and nearly covered with red.

HAAS.—This is one of the hardiest and most vigorous trees grown. It will succeed where many better varieties fail. It is a heavy bearer of fruit of attractive appearance and of fair size, but the skin is very tough, which, while making it a good keeper and easy to handle, is detrimental to its quality as a dessert apple.

ST. LAWRENCE.—One of the finest flavored apples ever put on the market, and a rather attractive looking apple, but somewhat affected with apple scab, and liable to crack in the scabs. Not entirely hardy in the Ottawa Valley, but where it succeeds, as along the St. Lawrence River, it is a very fine fall desert apple.

GIDEON.—An exceedingly hardy, vigorous tree, with strong, healthy foliage; a fine yielder of attractive, waxy-looking fruit of fair quality. It is a fine looking apple and well worth growing in a small way, but should not be kept long, as they decay in the core while appearing perfectly sound on the outside.

LONGFIELD.—A pretty little yellow apple blushed on sunny side with red; a very hardy tree, young and heavy bearer, but fruit is only medium in quality and too small for a market apple. Its chief value is in its hardiness and early bearing habit.

WOLF RIVER.—A hardy tree, of strong spreading habit; fruit very large, often weighing over a pound; very showy when well grown, but of only medium quality. It resembles Alexander, but is not so pointed, and is usually darker red in color, also the tree is hardier and a better grower.

WINTER APPLES.

WEALTHY.—We give this first place, as we consider it the most profitable apple to plant for commercial purposes, of any, for our northern climate. The tree is perfectly hardy, a sure grower, a very young and tremendous bearer, and the fruit is of attractive appearance and good quality. The tree is inclined to overbear, but if the fruit is thinned it grows to good size and makes a fine export apple, if carefully packed in fancy cases. Season, from September to January.

MCINTOSH RED.—One of the finest flavored and best all-round early winter apples grown. With careful handling it can be kept all winter, and a plate of clean, well-grown McIntosh Reds is fit to set before a king, and in fact our beloved Sovereign is supplied every year with a quantity of this exquisite fruit, from a prominent orchard

near Montreal. The tree is quite hardy, a good grower, but should be kept well thinned, as it is inclined to grow too thick in the head. The fruit is exceedingly showy, good size, and has a fine sprightly flavor, making it a very fine dessert apple. Its fine rich red color and smooth, good form sell it at sight in any market. It is sometimes affected with scab, and to get the best results it should be sprayed.

FAMUSE, OR SNOW.—Another very fine dessert apple of the very highest quality, but like McIntosh, liable to scab, and to get the best results the trees should be sprayed with fungicide. The tree is quite hardy, a spreading grower and very heavy bearer. The fruit is not as large as McIntosh Red, but is of very high quality. Season, from October till January.

McMAHON WHITE.—A magnificent, strong, vigorous growing tree, perfectly hardy and a good yielder; fruit good size, white, and of fair eating quality, and a fine cooking apple. Season, November to January.

SCARLET PIPPIN.—A most beautiful little apple, about the size of Famuse, or slightly larger. Not entirely hardy in the Ottawa Valley, but along the St. Lawrence, is a very satisfactory tree. The fruit is a beautiful bright red, nice form, and of good quality.

PEWAUKEE.—A fairly good tree, especially for the St. Lawrence district. A strong, healthy grower, fruit good size, but somewhat irregular in form, but of good flavor; skin green, nearly covered with stripes of red.

GOLDEN RUSSETT.—A fairly hardy tree of spreading habit; good bearer; fruit beautiful golden color, slightly russeted, and of good quality, and a good keeper. If the fruit is packed in dry sand or cork dust it will keep till mid-summer.

BEN DAVIS.—A good grower, heavy bearer, fairly hardy, and an apple that will keep till mid-summer. While not of high quality, it is a nice looking apple, and owing to its good keeping qualities will bring a good price when apples are scarce.

BAXTER, OR LARUE.—One of the largest and most showy apples grown. Tree is an upright, strong grower, but not entirely hardy in the Ottawa Valley, but succeeds well along the St. Lawrence. It originated at Brockville. The fruit is somewhat coarse, but often grows to weigh over a pound. Season, November and December.

NORTH-WEST GREENING.—This is one of the best long-keepers, being a good size, a fine keeper, of good quality; tree perfectly hardy and a good yielder. It originated in the North-Western States, and is rapidly coming into favor as an all-round, very satisfactory, hardy variety. This should not be confused with the Rhode Island Greening, which is not hardy in this climate.

SCOTT'S WINTER.—A very hardy tree, a strong grower and heavy bearer. Fruit is not very large, is pretty acid, but is a fine keeper.

MILWAUKEE.—This is one of the most promising new winter apples. The tree is perfectly hardy, a good grower and bearer, and the fruit is of good quality and a fine keeper. It somewhat resembles Duchess in appearance and size, but is slightly darker colored. It is a valuable apple for northern districts. Our stock of this variety is very limited, but we will book orders while they last, at 50c. a tree.

The Plum.

We frequently hear the remark from people in northern districts, that there is no use planting plums, as they do no good, and their opinions are well founded, from the experience of most of them. Western nurserymen have been selling Domestic and even Japanese plums all over this country, which have proved of practically no value, especially the Japanese, which usually kill out the first winter. The Domestic plums may live for a number of years, and occasionally give one good crop of fruit, but our winters are too severe for them, and the fruit buds are nearly always killed, even if the trees survive. Then the native plums are so affected with blight for some years past, that we seldom find them any good. But there is still full opportunity of being supplied with all the plums we want, by planting the Americana varieties. These are absolutely hardy, both in wood and blossom bud, and fruit very young, often before sent out of the nursery. They are tremendous bearers, loading to the ground every year. We have a photo of a tree growing in George Eady's garden at Renfrew, not larger than a man's wrist in trunk, yet this tree was propped up all round, and hung over the props, touching the ground. Standing beside it was another, a Hawkeye, planted just the previous year, yet it was propped up with its load of fruit, and one branch that was not propped up was bent down touching the ground. One of our Ottawa customers, S. Baker, got 75 trees from us in the spring of 1902, 25 in 1903, and 18 in the spring of 1904, and has ordered 25 more for next spring. He sold quite a lot of fruit off them this past summer. The horticulturist at the Experimental Farm reports that the plum trees on the Farm yielded 350 baskets of fruit this past summer, and most of these are young trees, not more than three inches through the trunk.

This fruit sold at an average of about 45c. a basket, making a net cash receipt of about \$150 from the few trees in fruiting. Some of these trees bore a tremendous load, and in fact have been fruiting in this way for a number of years.

Plum trees may be divided into four families, or groups: the Japanese, Domestic or European, Americana and Nigra. The Japanese plums are very satisfactory in southern sections, but should not be planted north of Kingston, as they are not hardy enough to stand the climate. The European varieties are mostly hardier than the Japanese, but none of the varieties that have been sold in the past are sufficiently hardy to give satisfaction north of Smiths Falls, or in fact, north of the St. Lawrence. The trees, in many cases, live a number of years and seem to thrive very well, but the fruit buds are nearly always killed with our severe winters, and they do not bear. The Americanas and Nigras are mostly all absolutely hardy, both in wood and fruit buds, and may be relied on to stand our climate perfectly, but the latter variety is so subject to blight, causing the fruit to wither up and drop off before matured, that they are of little value without they are sprayed, except in a very few instances, where we have found them doing excellently. There is no better preserving plum than the Nigra, or native variety, where it does not blight, but where this difficulty is met with we advise the planting of the Americanas, which are perfectly hardy, very young, annual and mostly exceedingly heavy fruiters. The skin of most varieties is inclined to be rather thick and tough, but they are such sure croppers that we recommend them heartily for general planting, and can assure our patrons of fine crops of fruit. We find that one of these, the Weaver, has been quite largely sold throughout Eastern

Ontario, and is succeeding well, but we consider it about the poorest in quality, of all. We have a nice stock of the following varieties, named in order of their merit: Stoddard, Hawkeye, Wolf, Wyant, Forest Garden, DeSota and Weaver. The two first named are very large, and with the next three are of very good quality. No one need fear planting these varieties, as they are almost sure to succeed and fruit very heavily, often fruiting in the nursery before sent out. But it is advisable to plant more than one variety, as the blossoms of most of them are not fully self-fertile, and require other varieties of the type, planted near, to ensure perfect fertilization.

We have just one Domestic variety, the Mount Royal, which originated on the Island of Montreal, and seems to be much hardier in blossom bud than the old varieties, and which we believe will succeed very well here. The fruit is described by a committee of the Quebec Pomological Society as: "Large, round, blue plum, covered with bloom, excellent quality; size, 1½ inches in diameter; yellow flesh, nearly free-stone; good market plum." We recommend this hardy plum highly, and we would like all our customers to try it.

Following is a list of plums that have been largely sold by nursery men, which are not a

a success in our northern climate, and we advise our customers to not plant them: Moore's Arctic, Lombard, Prince of Wales, Beauty of Naples, Grand Duke, Shippers' Pride, Pond's Seedling, Yellow Egg, Abundance, Burbank, Red June, Satsuma, Wickson Willard, Prunus Simoni.

SURPRISE.—This is claimed to be the best hardy plum in existence. It is new, and our stock is limited. It is a prodigious bearer, and begins to fruit very young. It is a surprise in earnest.

O. M. Lord, plum specialist, says: "It is one of the very best in all respects."

Hon. J. S. Harris, a veteran horticulturist, says: "Fruit is large, deep, meaty and of fine flavor. Trees thrifty and productive. Ripens in early September."

Prof. E. S. Goff, of Wisconsin, says: "It is perhaps the finest in quality of all cultivated plums."

We would like to have as many as possible of our old customers try a tree or two of this promising new plum.

CHENEY.—This variety belongs to the Nigra, or native Canadian group. It is very hardy, a tremendous bearer, fruit averages very large, flesh firm, free from astringency. A valuable variety. Our stock of this variety is limited.

Other Fruits.

PEARS.

We recommend only one variety of pears for this climate. There are a few Russians that stand our climate, but the quality is so poor that we do not consider them worth growing. But anyone wishing to grow pears should plant the Flemish Beauty, as it is the hardiest good pear on the market.

CHERRIES.

In cherries we handle only Early Richmond, Lieb, Montmorency, Olivet and Ostheim. These are perfectly hardy and the most satisfactory for our climate.

GRAPES.

This delicious fruit is not grown as extensively as it might be. Many people neglect to plant a few vines, claiming that they can buy the fruit

cheaper than they can grow it. This may be true from a commercial point of view, but we claim that every person who has a suitable place should plant a few vines, to grow enough fruit for their own use. A few vines may be planted against the south side of a wall or fence, and if properly trained and cared for will produce a bountiful supply. Then there is no way the fruit is so nice as picked fresh from the vines, fully ripe. The imported article is never so nice, as we do not often know what variety we are getting, and many of them are of poor quality, and often picked before fully matured. But in our northern climate care should be taken to plant only the early kinds, as many varieties grown in the west do not ripen here. Some of the best varieties for our climate are, in blue: Campbell's Early, Moore's Early, Worden, Wilder in red: Brighton, Delaware, Lindley, Moyer, Salem, Vergennes; in white or green: Duchess, Green Mountain, Lady, Moore's Diamond.

GOOSEBERRIES.

DOWNING.—A fine old reliable variety, yielding immense crops of fruit of good size and free from mildew.

PEARL.—Similar to Downing, but if anything, a heavier yielder.

SMITH'S IMPROVED.—A large pale yellow variety of great productiveness.

HOUGHTON SEEDLING.—A tremendous bearer; fruit medium sized, red.

RED JACKET, OR JOSSELYN.—This is a comparatively new variety of great promise. Size very large, and quality of the best.

CURRANTS.

RED CROSS.—A strong-growing, hardy variety, productive, and of good quality.

VICTORIA.—Another strong-growing, productive, late variety.

CHERRY.—An old, reliable variety of immense size, acid.

FAY'S PROLIFIC.—A very fine variety where it receives good attention, but is inclined to grow dwarfish and scraggy in bush. Should be well pruned and highly cultivated. Fruit of the very largest size and of good quality.

MOORE'S RUBY.—One of the finest table currants, quality unsurpassed.

WHITE.

WHITE GRAPE.—This is the most satisfactory white currant, large and of good quality. A productive, strong-growing variety.

BLACK.

LEE'S PROLIFIC.—A very productive variety, berry medium in size and quality.

BLACK CHAMPION.—An old, standard, satisfactory variety.

BLACK VICTORIA.—One of the best on the market. Fruit of the very largest size and of good quality.

Raspberries.

This fruit, like the plum, does not receive the attention its merits deserve, especially in the colder parts of the country. This is due largely to the neglect of those who have planted it. When the red varieties have been planted they have usually been allowed to run wild, till they have monopolized a large part of the garden, and become a thick mass of canes that require all the food in the soil to mature the wood, and consequently little fruit is produced. They should be planted in rows, at least five feet apart and kept cultivated, the same as any other crop, using plenty of fertilizer, and well thinned out, leaving only five or six canes to a hill, and the hills two to three feet apart. The canes should be cut back in the spring to within about three feet of the ground. It is also well to stake the hills, or run a wire along, about two feet from the ground, to which the canes should be loosely tied to keep them off the ground where they interfere with the cultivation and dirty the fruit. With all varieties not absolutely hardy the canes should be bent over in the fall and a shovel full of earth thrown over the tips to hold them down, so the snow will cover them in winter, thus protecting them so they will not kill out. In fact this is

a good plan for all raspberries. One of the great difficulties in growing raspberries in our northern climate has been in the killing back of the canes, but we are pleased to say that we now have a variety of wonderful fruiting habit, and of the very finest quality of berry, that is absolutely hardy, and will give a great impetus to raspberry growing as soon as it is well disseminated. This is the wonderful **HERBERT**, whose record follows.

THE HERBERT RASPBERRY is a chance seedling that sprang up about fourteen years ago in the garden of R. B. Whyte, one of the most prominent and best known amateur horticulturists in the City of Ottawa, Canada. It has undergone a thorough test beside all the older varieties, as well as all the later introductions, and has completely outclassed them all. This wonderful raspberry is certainly a fitting tribute to the originator for the zeal he has displayed in the interests of horticulture.

It is also noteworthy that this wonderful production originated in the Capital City of this fair Dominion, the gem colony of the British Empire. No better place could have marked

the birthplace of a great variety, destined to be pronounced leader of its kind. Then again, having sprung into existence at the cold north, it naturally possesses the great vigour and vitality of the other plants, and animals as well, of this healthy, invigorating climate. It stands

our severe winters, even 40 degrees below zero, absolutely uninjured, and has never failed to produce a heavy crop of the most delicious fruit. It is a recognized fact that the farther north any fruit is grown, the better is its quality, and this "Child of the North Land" is no exception



to the rule. The fruit is as large as the largest; it is as rich and high-flavored as the best, and far exceeds any other kind in hardiness, rugged thrifty constitution of plant, and is much more productive than any other. It seems almost incredible that we can find in one variety all these qualities combined to such a degree, but its many years of thorough test fully bears out

the assertion that there is no other variety in existence that can be compared with it.

It has been thoroughly tested for years, not only by the originator, who, although a most scrupulous and conscientious man, may be accused of over-zealousness, but also by several experimental stations, whose reports appear below, and who are absolutely unbiassed. These

persons are not interested in its sale, and can have no reason for recommending it, further than the wish to see brought forward a variety of the greatest possible merit.

We had the pleasure this summer of photographing an old row on the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, planted eight years ago, that has never missed a heavy crop of fruit yet, notwithstanding its great age, and the fact that the soil is a light sand, the very poorest kind for raspberries, and that all the old kinds have completely run out on it, the HERBERT still maintains its wonderful vigor, and produced one of the finest crops of its large luscious fruit that it has ever been our pleasure to look upon.

While not a very hard berry, it seems to be possessed of wonderful keeping qualities. We kept it over three days this summer, in the very hot weather, about at the close of the season, part of the time in warm rooms, part of the time on the train, and part in an ordinary cellar, without any precautions for keeping them cool, yet with practically no loss.

IT IS A STRONG PLANT MAKER, AND THOSE PROCURING A FEW PLANTS NOW MAY SOON HAVE A GOOD SUPPLY.

Following is the originator's description of it:—

"The HERBERT is the best of 30 seedling raspberries fruited during the last 14 years, and after careful comparison with all the leading varieties, I can confidently say that it is very much superior to any of them. In hardiness it easily takes first place, standing a lower temperature than any other kind. The cane is very strong and vigorous, slightly prickly, leaves large and healthy, and has never been affected by anthracnose, or disease of any kind. Fruit bright red, somewhat oblong, the largest of all red raspberries, larger than Cuthbert of Loudon. Flavor, very sweet and juicy, the very best for table use. Enormously productive, will bear twice the crop of either Cuthbert or Loudon, under the same conditions. Season, five to six days before Cuthbert. Holds its size well to end of season."

Following are extracts from reports of others who have tested it:—

From the 1901 report of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, Canada:

"The season of 1901 was very unfavorable for raspberries in this district. Owing to severe weather, the canes were badly winter-killed; the Cuthbert, which is the principal variety planted, being so badly injured that there was practically

no fruit of that variety. Golden Queen appeared to be the tenderest, as there was not a cane left of this variety. A seedling originated by Mr. R. B. Whyte, of Ottawa, Ont., now called "HERBERT," was quite hardy, and it yielded the best at the Farm this year." It yielded that year, off a row 36 feet long, set 20 months before, 17 pounds 2 ounces of fruit, while Cuthbert, on the same length of row and with the same treatment, yielded none and Loudon only 2 pounds 6½ ounces; Marlboro, 6 pounds and 6½ ounces, and Miller 4 ounces, so that the superiority of the HERBERT over all the other old varieties in point of hardiness and yield is easily apparent. Shaffer, with the same treatment, yielded but 8 pounds 1 ounce, and Columbian 10 pounds 2½ ounces.

From notes taken at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada, this year:—

"HERBERT—Very strong grower, good crop, fruit large to very large, bright to deep red, moderately firm, juicy, sprightly sub-acid, good flavored, good to very good quality; promising from all points of view. Should be quite firm enough for shipment. Yield from 12 plants, 50 boxes of fruit."

From the Horticulturist at the Experimental Station at Geneva, N.Y.:—

"In reply to your request of August 6th, in regard to report on the HERBERT raspberry, will say that this variety has made a very good showing this year. The winter injury on two 27-foot rows was 5 and 10 per cent. respectively, the yield averaging 368 ounces. The injury to one row of Cuthberts of the same length was 25 per cent., the yield being 226 ounces. The growth of the canes of HERBERT is not so tall on our soil as that of Cuthbert, but we find that the berries average larger and are nearly as attractive as Cuthbert in general appearance. It is certainly a variety worthy of trial, and I have no hesitation in recommending it for this purpose."

From the foreman of the Horticultural Department of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, Canada:—

"I have closely observed the HERBERT raspberry growing on the Farm for the last few years, and I consider it ahead of Cuthbert, which is classed as the best red raspberry now on the market. As judge at the Ottawa Horticultural Society's shows for the last six years, I have always been more favorably impressed with the

fruit of the HERBERT raspberry than any others and have always awarded it first prize."

The late Mr. W. A. Whitney, of Iroquois, Ont., said of it in the *Canadian Horticulturist*:—

"I think the most desirable fruit we can think of to-day is this raspberry, but it is tantalizing to us when we find that we cannot get it. It is only in the hands of the colleges and Mr. White. I would like to get it."

C. G. Velie & Son, of Marlboro, N.Y., says:—

"In reply to your enquiry regarding the HERBERT raspberry, would say that the plants you sent us last spring grew nicely."

The Ames, Iowa, State College says:—

"Replying to your enquiry regarding the HERBERT raspberry, I would say that the plants were received in very good condition, and made a very satisfactory growth during the past season. They seem to be vigorous and strong growers. It will be of much interest to see the fruit, also how they stand our severe winters."

J. F. Littooy, Horticultural inspector, of Everett, Washington, U.S., says:—

"The HERBERT raspberry plants you sent me last spring made a very strong growth, unusually so, especially in the development of many lateral canes, of equal vigor with the upright growths, growing from the main canes at the base. The height is about 5½ feet. Two laterals fruited this season, which is something unusual, and perhaps due to the size of the canes when shipped. I hope in time to give you a favorable report of this promising berry for this climate."

F. Theaker, of Hanbury, in the Temiscaming country, New Ontario, one of the coldest settled parts of the Province, says:—

"It is the largest in size, and the finest in flavor of any red raspberry I have ever seen or tasted. It is a great yielder, a vigorous grower, and as hardy as the wild berry of this country. Last fall I bent some of the canes down and gave them a little protection, but I might as well have spared myself the trouble, for those not bent down came through the winter just as well, and really, I believe, in better condition than those protected, so I will not bend them down again, as there is no need to even in this climate. There was no killing-back whatever, the canes being alive to the very tips in the spring."

Edwin W. Barnes, Middle Hope, N.Y., says:—

"Last April we planted every plant that grew from our original planting of 100 set one year.

We had nearly 3,000 plants. They made a nice growth, and should give us plenty of plants for fall of 1905. The fruit was exceptionally fine, color and flavor, and if picked reasonably close should be a good shipper."

This letter shows the great vigor and reproductive ability of this great berry. 100 plants set fall of 1902 produced nearly 3,000 for spring of 1904, or for that matter, fall of 1903. Those getting a stock now will soon have a nice supply.

To sum up, it has proved itself very much stronger, more vigorous and disease-resisting than any of the other kinds now on the market; it is of the very best quality; it has far exceeded them all in yield, not only in our cold climate, but in the more favorable location of the Experimental Station of Geneva, N.Y., where it yielded this year over 50 per cent. more fruit than Cuthbert. It is of the very largest size, very attractive in appearance, a fine shipper, and nearly a week earlier than Cuthbert in ripening. We stake our reputation on the statement that there is no raspberry on the market at the present time that will compare with it.

It combines all the good qualities in a most remarkable degree, and it is bound to be THE berry as soon as it is grown in sufficient quantity to supply the demand.

Note that the reports given above are from uninterested and reliable sources, and can be depended on for honesty.

Never yet have we met anyone who has seen it, who has not pronounced it THE GREATEST BERRY THEY HAVE EVER SEEN.

We will send all dozen lots by mail, post paid, and will guarantee the safe arrival at destination, of all plants sent to any part of the United States or Canada.

The price, while they last, will be 50c. each, \$5 per dozen, or \$40 per 100. All orders for 100 lots, payable on receipt of plants, but orders of dozens or less should be accompanied with the cash, except those from old customers or acquaintances. On receipt of satisfactory evidence of damage in transit, we will replace free all plants so damaged. To sum up, all those getting a stock of this wonderful raspberry now will be on the ground floor, ready to meet the great demand that is bound to follow the thorough advertising we will give it, as soon as we have sufficient stock to warrant the expense.

We are distributing it freely among experimental stations, for testing, and it is proving

wonderfully successful everywhere. A few plants procured now will give a nice stock in two years, and the price is bound to rule high for years, as the demand will certainly be very great for plants

After several years of personal observation, we can assure our patrons of a genuinely Good Thing in the HERBERT raspberry.

CUTHBERT.—An old, reliable berry, grown very extensively all over the continent. Fruit is large, attractive in appearance, firm and of good quality. While the cane is not nearly as hardy as Herbert, nor anything like as productive it is a valuable variety where properly taken care of.

LOUDON.—A very satisfactory variety, owing to its hardiness, but it is not so productive as Cuthbert, properly grown. The canes are almost thornless, and stand upright, growing to a height of about three to four feet.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—The most satisfactory yellow variety.

PURPLE VARIETIES.

SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL.—A rank-growing variety, often making ten feet of cane in a single season. The fruit is very large, dark purple in color, pretty acid, but a very good canning berry.

COLUMBIAN.—Identically the same in appearance of fruit as Shaffer, but has a pink cane, while Shaffer has a purple cane. Both these are tip varieties and do not spread like the red varieties.

BLACK.

CUMBERLAND.—A strong grower, heavy yielder, fruit of good size, and a general all-round first-class variety. It is commonly called the "Business Blackcap."

HILBORN.—A first-class Canadian variety, hardy, and good yielder.

BLACKBERRIES.

We have not had much success with this fruit, except with the Rathburn and Lucretia Dewberries. They are easily protected in winter, and have come through in good condition, and fruited quite satisfactorily.

RHUBARB.

This is a very popular vegetable, easily grown, and its medicinal qualities as a corrective and cleanser of the system are not sufficiently understood. Coming so early in the spring, it is very beneficial in toning up the system, and warding

off that listless feeling caused by a sluggish liver.

To get best results it should be planted in good soil, in a high sunny exposure, and the ground thoroughly enriched. It should be covered every fall with a good coating of manure. We have the following varieties: Johnston's St. Martin, Victoria, Stott's Marmouth and Myatt's Linneus, but consider the latter the best variety on the market. It is very large, beautiful rich pink, very early, and not so acid as many others, thus requiring less sugar to sweeten it. It also yields a great amount of stalks, and is very profitable as a commercial variety.

ASPARAGUS.

Another early spring vegetable that is not grown as extensively as it should be. It is valuable from a medicinal point of view, and all who like green peas will like asparagus. As many people who receive this catalogue know nothing about its table qualities, we will say that the young, tender shoots are broken off at the surface of the ground and cooked till tender, and then served with a sauce, on toast, or as green peas are served, and are very palatable. Asparagus is one of the earliest vegetables, and much appreciated. It is also one of the most profitable crops for the market gardener, and gives him some ready cash early in the season, when it is much appreciated. The ground for asparagus should be very rich, well drained, yet fairly moist and warm. A rich, good sandy loam is most desirable. The soil should be deeply worked, and the roots planted 15 to 18 inches apart, in trenches 3 feet apart, and deep enough that there will be at least a couple of inches of good earth over the crowns, to allow thorough cultivation over them in early spring, before they start growth. In planting, spread the long roots out horizontally, not straight down in the ground. It is a good plan to sow some salt over the ground in the early spring, about once every two or three years. The whole bed should be covered with manure every fall.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—A well known popular market variety.

PALMETTO.—Rapidly coming into favor as a market variety.

We also have a light stock of year-old plants in Barr's Mammoth and Mammoth Columbian White, two very large new kinds.

WE WILL BE PLEASED TO GIVE FULL INFORMATION ABOUT THE CULTIVATION AND CARE REQUIRED BY ANY OF OUR STOCK, FREE ON APPLICATION.

The Strawberry.

First of all the fruits in the month of June comes the beautiful strawberry, with its health-giving acids, to cool and cleanse our blood, after having lived during winter on heavier food, which, to a greater or less extent, has filled our systems with impurities, which cause us that dull, listless, languid feeling, leading us to seek some "spring medicine" to cleanse our systems and fit us for the hot weather of summer. There is no better spring medicine than the acids of the strawberry. Those who partake of them bountifully in their fresh, ripe state, will have a much healthier body and clearer brain, and be able to manage their duties much more skillfully than the cloudy-brained individual who has "no time to grow strawberries," and is too stingy to buy them. We claim that any head of a family who fails to provide a bountiful supply of this health-giving fruit for his family is guilty of a serious sin of omission. He should think of the great pleasure of his neighbor's family, who are permitted to enjoy this luxury to the full. Some say they have no time to grow berries, or can buy them cheaper than they can grow them. Both statements are absolutely contrary to fact. Any man who has a piece of loamy soil that will grow good corn, can grow good strawberries, and those who neglect to plant them, refuse to buy but a very limited quantity, and the family is deprived of much pleasure that could be very easily obtained. Besides many parents who neglect to grow berries because they have no time, and who refuse to buy them because they say they cannot afford it, find the money to buy candies, etc., to destroy the stomachs and constitutions of their children, and also to pay the doctor for attending them, while, were they a little more considerate and provided their children with a bountiful supply of fresh, ripe fruit, they would find it much cheaper, and their children would grow up with much stronger, healthier bodies, and clearer minds, and accomplish much more in the world.

Then think of the toil, worry and discouragements of the good wife and mother who is compelled to resort to the potato bin, flour and pork barrels for almost her whole supply from which to provide her table. She labors hard, long hours for her children and her home, and what a gloomy home many of the best women of this fair country have. She naturally will compare her unhappy lot with that of her neighbor's wife, whose husband is considerate enough to provide

a good garden of fruit and vegetables, to which his wife and family have free access, and in consequence are much happier, healthier and wealthier.

THE MAN WHO GROWS A GOOD GARDEN IS THE PROSPEROUS ONE.

It is a fact that almost universally we find the man who has "no time to cultivate a garden," or who says he "can buy fruit cheaper than he can grow it," is the one whose barn doors are off their hinges, the fences are down, the cattle destroy his crops, the pigs sleep under the kitchen, the hens roost on the doorstep, and there is a general atmosphere of poverty, desolation and want about the place, and when the children grow up they loathe their home and disrespect the father who provided it, and as soon as they are old enough to defy his authority they bid him good-bye and take themselves to the city, and become, many of them, bar-room loafers and street brawlers, and end up in our penitentiaries, or in the drunkard's grave. At the same time, the more sensible man provides an ample garden for his family's supply, and also a beautiful lawn, or grounds about his home. His children are proud of their home and bless their father who provided it, and only the gentle wooing of some sweet-tongued stranger can entice them away. But when they go, they go with clearer brains, purer minds and healthier bodies, and are much better fitted to fill the duties of life. There is always a longing love for the old home, where they spent their happy childhood and youth. Their father was to them a father in truth and deed, and in his old days their love does not grow cold.

Those happy-go-lucky, slipshod individuals who neglect to grow a plot of berries for their family's use, should know that 200 plants planted on a very small piece of ground, and well cultivated during part of the time they have been in the habit of sitting in the shade, smoking, or loafing around the corners or village store, will provide a bountiful supply of the best fruit the Almighty ever provided for his erring children. And just think of the added comforts and pleasures they will give, not only to the good wife, who finds an opportunity to add a welcome variety to her table, but to the whole family, the lord of the home included, who finds they have a delicious addition to their former meagre bill

of fare. To all who are not growing strawberries, and who have a little piece of land upon which they can be successfully grown, I will say: It is your duty to grow them; it is a crime against your family and yourself, and in fact, humanity at large, to neglect it.

Then, to those who have been trading plants with their neighbors, and digging plants from old, run-out beds, I will say: Don't be an old fogey; give up that time-worn method of producing little rubbish of berries. Buy a few plants of some of the best varieties; get the best plants that grow; get them from us, as we produce plants second to none on the continent, and at very low prices. In this way you will have much finer berries and more of them from the same land and labor.

OUR HIGH-BRED STOCK BETTER THAN RUN-OUT STOCK.

To the commercial grower I will say: Discard your old, run-out varieties. The best plants that can be procured take no more land or labor to produce twice or thrice as many berries of a much more marketable quality. Buy a few thousand plants from us, of some of our best varieties. Get a stock in this way that will produce you much more fruit, and of more marketable quality. Bear in mind that we have the largest and best selection of varieties of any nurseryman in Canada. Plant our stock and you will make money, get rich, grow fat and be happy. We make a specialty of high-class strawberry plants, and our stock is A 1 in every respect, and our prices are from 25 to 100 per cent. less than the prices of most of the large Canadian nurseries. We take all our plants from young beds set the previous spring, which were not allowed to fruit at all to weaken the progeny, and which have received very high cultivation.

OUR FACILITIES FOR SHIPPING AND PACKING ARE EXCELLENT.

Our facilities for packing and shipping are superior to those of any other nursery in Canada. Seventeen express trains a day leave the town, on four railroads, going in all directions, so our goods can reach all points with the greatest possible despatch. Our grounds and packing sheds are only about half a mile from the stations.

Do not set weak, puny plants from old, run-out beds, or plants that have been carelessly grown.

Such plants take as much time, labour and land to produce half a crop as our strong, pure-bred plants do to produce a double crop of fruit of far superior quality. I know some growers who advertise very cheap plants, and who dig their stock from the edges of fruiting rows, and others who dig from old, run-out beds.

Such plants are dear at any price, and usually yield a full crop of disappointment. Bear in mind, we guarantee our stock pure and true to label, in default of which we will replace it free, or refund the purchase price.

Strawberries are as easily grown as corn, and we furnish all our customers with full instructions for planting and cultivating.

1. AROMA.—Strong, healthy plant; fruit large, roundish, conical, glossy red, of excellent quality, fairly productive, late.

2. ATLANTIC.—Large, late and productive, when conditions are right; but it must have good soil and cultivation, when it will repay the labor well, with large, showy fruit of good quality.

3. AUGUST LUTHUR.—A good family berry; very early, bright, dark red, red flesh, firm enough for shipping, and free plant maker.

4. BEDER WOOD.—A fine early variety; fruit medium in size, moderately firm, of good flavor, and a heavy yielder for so early a berry. It has been one of our best money-makers. It is a good plant maker, but does not make too many plants. A splendid pollenizer for early pistillates.



BISEL.

5. BISEL P.—Seedling of the old Wilson; fine, healthy plant and heavy fruiter; fruit large, dark red and of fine quality. It ranked third in yield in a test with 217 varieties at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa in 1901.

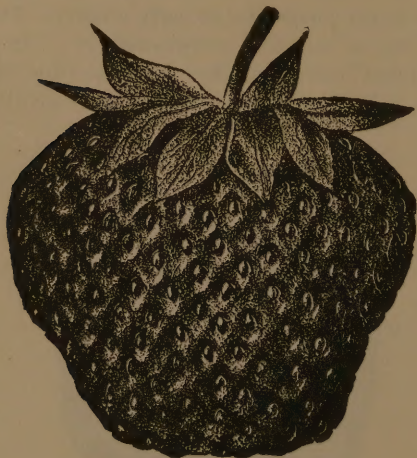
6. **BISMARCK**.—A healthy, vigorous plant; fruit firm and of good quality; season medium to late.

7. **BRANDYWINE**.—A fine, large, late berry for the amateur, but must have good soil and cultivation; not productive enough for a commercial berry.



BUBACH.

8. **BUBACH P.**—Strong, vigorous plant, perfectly healthy, fair yielder on good soil, fruit very large, pink, of fair quality, but does not stand rough handling. It is a fine exhibition berry, and one of our customers reports filling a basket with 18 berries this past summer.



BUSTER.

9. **BUSTER P.**—The great money-maker. The greatest fruiter we ever had on our grounds. A strong, healthy, vigorous plant, succeeding where many other varieties fail entirely. Fruit is all good size, no small berries, and holds its size to the last, and makes a fine show in the crate, causing it to sell readily on sight. Berries

bright, light red, moderately firm, quality fair, and very attractive. In a three years' test with 217 varieties at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, Buster took second place for average yield, being outdone only by Mele, which is a soft, small berry of poor quality. One of our customers, W. O. Leach, of Sturgeon Falls, Ont., writes of it: "I send you by to day's mail, a photo of a dish of our Buster strawberries, grown in ordinary field culture, hedge row, that you may see how well they have succeeded in this locality. You may book my order now for 2,000 more plants, to secure next spring's planting, though I have an excellent lot of home-grown plants. I feel confident no one can make a mistake of planting too many Busters, for it is one of the berries that never goes a-begging for buyers. One of our local men wanted to contract for 3,000 quarts, but every crate was ordered before picked, and I have orders booked now for next season. I have grown many varieties in Michigan, as well as in this country, and the Buster has given us the greatest all-round satisfaction of any. In short, it is a great, grand berry, with more good points and fewer defects, barring none."

The Buster is, without doubt, the greatest all-round berry we have ever had on our grounds.

Note the photo of the dish of Busters, showing only 24 berries visible in a dish 13 inches in circumference, also the seven berries covering a foot of the two-foot rule at bottom of photo.

10. **CARRIE P.**—A fine, mid-season market berry; a good yielder; berries similar to Haverland.

11. **CHAPAIS**.—Plants received from J. C. Chapais, of Kamouraski Co., Que. Strong, healthy grower, good cropper, berries large and good.

12. **CHILLIE**.—New and very promising, but have not fruited it yet.

13. **CLYDE**.—A strong, healthy plant, but poor plant maker. On good, strong, moist, cool soil this is a wonderful bearer, but does not succeed well on dry, hot soil, as it sets more fruit than it can mature, and many of the berries fail to develop.

14. **COBDEN QUEEN**.—Not very desirable. Will discard.

15. **COLUMBIAN**.—Large, crimson berry, of the best quality, not a good shipper, but a first-class berry for home use.

16. **CRESCENT P.**—An old, reliable cropper,

although the berries run down small towards the end of the season, it always yields a heavy crop, and has made big money for many growers. It can always be relied on for a big yield.

17. CYCLONE.—Somewhat resembles Haverland in berry, but not so heavy a yielder; has a perfect flower.

18. DAISY P.—This is a very promising new berry, a great yielder, and bound to become a favorite market berry.

19. DARLING.—Highly recommended, but has not made much of a record with us yet.

20. DOWNING.—A new berry of great promise, a fine grower and good yielder.

21. DROUTH KING.—A good berry for dry soils, but not desirable where soil is good, as others do better.

22. ECHO.—We might say the same of this as of Darling.



DISH OF BUSTERS.

23. EMPRESS.—A strong plant maker, a fair yielder, but fruit below medium size.

24. ENHANCE.—A second cropper, always yielding a few berries in the fall. I have picked in November as fine berries from this variety as we ever get in June. If grown on good soil, it is a fine berry.

25. ENORMOUS.—A beautiful berry, with very prominent neck, which makes it easy to clean. The neck is of a waxy pink, making it a very attractive looking berry.

26.—FAIRFIELD.—A promising new berry that we have not fruited yet.

27. GANDY.—A fine late berry for the amateur; large, firm and of attractive appearance and good quality, but must have good soil and high cultivation to do well.

28. GIBSON.—Fine new variety; plant large, tree from rust and a good runner. Fruit of good size, round, uniform in shape, of good flavor, bright, glossy crimson, and a good shipper.

29. GLEN MARY.—A large, soft berry, good for home use, but not a desirable market variety.



GREENVILLE.

30. GREENVILLE P.—One of our favorite market berries. A heavy yielder; fruit good size and of best quality; plant a good grower and perfectly healthy, but has a peculiarity of turning up the edges of the leaves and showing the under sides.

31. GREAT RUBY.—Another promising new berry that we have not fruited yet.



HAVERLAND.

32. HAVERLAND P.—Exceedingly productive; fruit good size and attractive looking, light red, medium early; a first-class commercial berry. You will make no mistake in planting Haverland.

33. HOWARD'S 41 P.—Round, or pointed conical, medium size, deep red, bright red flesh, firm, medium late, a very productive and promising late variety.

34. IRENE P.—A very fine variety; plant vigorous and healthy, fruit fairly good size, firm, good shape, beautiful rich, dark crimson, with

bright yellow seeds and a varnished appearance. Headed the list for yield at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, in 1899. Season, medium late.

35. JESSIE.—A fine home-use berry, where it gets good soil and cultivation, but a very poor bearer when on poor soil, or neglected.

36. JOHNSTON'S EARLY.—A good early variety, if on good soil, but otherwise too small, and not very productive.

37. JUMBO.—A very fine berry, good size and quality, but not very productive.

38. KANSAS P.—A very vigorous grower, free from rust and disease of all kinds; stands drouth well; brilliant crimson in color, both outside and in; quite productive, good size and attractive in appearance. Season, medium late.

39. KLONDYKE.—Roundish, above medium size, deep glossy red, bright red flesh, good flavor, good quality, healthy plant and very vigorous. A first-class late berry.

40. LESTER LOVETT.—A fine, late variety, productive and of fine quality; fruit is globular, or slightly conical, uniformly very large and perfect in shape, and holds its size well to the last. Color, bright, holding its brilliancy a long time after picked. Promises to be a fine berry. New.

41. LOUIS HOUBACH.—A promising new berry that we have not fruited.

42. LOVETT.—One of our old favorite market berries, very productive, good shipper, dark red to the centre, good quality, and a fine pollenizer for mid-season pistillates. A first-class all-round berry.

43. LYON P.—A promising, very early berry, moderately firm, and of fine quality; quite productive, large, firm, perfect conical shape, with bright crimson neck. Very promising.

44. MANWELL.—Not promising. Will discard.

45. MARGARET.—Not promising. Will discard.

46. MARIE P.—One of the most promising new varieties—a seedling of Crescent fertilized with Cumberland. Shows the heavy fruiting qualities of the Crescent, and the good size and uniformity of the Cumberland. Berries are large, round, glossy pale red, attractive in appearance. Looks somewhat like Buster. Keeps its size well.

47. MARY P.—One of the largest in size; a fine healthy plant; fair yielder, but berries pretty acid. A fine exhibition berry, but otherwise not especially valuable.

48. MELE P.—One of the most productive berries ever grown; headed the list for yield in a test of three years at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, but the berries are not very large, and soft, also of rather poor quality.

49. MICHIGAN.—A fine, healthy plant, strong grower, fair yielder, of good sized fruit; a very good variety. Good fertilizer for Buster.

50. MIDNIGHT.—Claimed to be the latest berry in existence. It is also claimed to be very productive, large and of good quality. We have not fruited it yet.

51. MILLAR.—Large plant, runs freely, quite productive; large size, bright red, conical in form, never misshapen, moderately firm and of fine quality. A profitable late market berry.

52. MINUTE MAN.—Pointed conical, large size, rich glossy red, early to medium. A promising new variety.

53. MONITOR.—Medium to late, large and of uniform shape, deep red to the centre, and a very productive variety. Very promising.

54. MORGAN'S FAVORITE.—A strong, healthy grower, fairly good to very good yielder; fruit large, attractive and fair quality; too soft for distant shipment, but a first-class variety for near market. A very good variety.

55. NEW YORK.—A large, stalky plant, color dark scarlet; fairly productive, firm. Season, medium late.

56. NICK OHMER.—A strong, healthy plant, but light plant maker; fine, large, firm fruit; good amateur berry, but not very productive.

57. OOM PAUL.—Clean, stalky plants; one of the most promising of the new kinds. Claimed to be immense size, delicious flavor, nice shape, elegant color, excellent shipper and a rank grower. Holds its size well to the last. The originator claims to have filled a quart box with six berries, for which he received \$10. We have not fruited it yet, but if it is half as good as is claimed, it is a dandy.

58. PARKER EARLE.—A very productive late berry, on good soil and with high cultivation, but will not stand neglect. Persons who have suitable soil and who are extensive cultivators, can make big money growing Parker Earles, but others should leave it alone.

59. PARSON'S BEAUTY P.—One of the best. A very heavy yielder, large size, conical, bright, glossy red, flesh bright red, firm; medium late, good quality; a handsome, productive variety. Very promising.

60. POCOMOKE.—One of the very largest berries; bright, glossy red, bright red flesh, medium late, very firm. A very productive, fine market berry.

61. REPEATER.—Very productive, medium size, deep glossy red, moderately firm, medium late, and claimed to bear a crop in the fall.

62. RIDGEWAY.—A large, stalky plant, perfectly healthy; a good pollenizer for Buster and similar season pistilates; fruit large, nearly round, bright glossy red, with attractive appearance, quite firm, and of fairly good quality.

63. SAMPLE P.—One of the very best. A fine yielder, large size, good quality, quite firm, and holds its size well. Season, medium late. A very fine all-round berry.

65. SHARPLESS.—An old, favorite berry for home use; very large, good flavor, a fine table berry, but does not succeed well with neglect.

66. SPLENDID.—A fine, attractive looking berry, good yielder, very satisfactory.

67. STAHLIN P.—A good size, early; do well fertilized with Beder Wood. Vigorous, healthy plant; fruit good size, roundish, conical, scarlet color, moderately firm, good quality.

68. STANDARD.—Not promising. Will discard

69. STONE'S EARLY P.—One of the heaviest yielding very early varieties. Fruit somewhat resembles Michael's Early, and lacks attractive color, but it comes in so early, and is such a rampant grower and fine yielder, that it is valuable. The fruit is of very good flavor.

70. SUCCESS.—Large, roundish, bright red, moderately firm, medium quality, late, productive. Resembles Splendid. A very promising variety.

71. TENNESSEE PROLIFIC.—One of the best medium early varieties; a great yielder, fine large fruit, but will not stand long shipment; fairly good flavor, and a first-class berry for near market, or for home use.

72. TEXAS. One of the very earliest; quite productive, fairly firm, but not very large.

73. THOMPSON'S LATE.—Medium size, pointed conical, deep red, a very productive, promising late sort.

74. WARFIELD P.—On strong, moist soil this is a very heavy yielder, but does not succeed well on dry hot soil, as it has too short roots. Berries dark red, acid; a fine preserving berry and a good shipper.

75. **WESLEY.**—A new variety that we have not fruited yet.

76. **WILSON'S ALBANY.**—The old favorite that has been on the market longer than any other variety now grown. When properly grown it is still a very popular market berry, a fine shipper, fairly productive, and a fine all-round berry. We have a fine stock of this variety.



WM. BELT.

77. **WM. BELT.**—A berry for the amateur. Very large in size, attractive in appearance, and of good quality, but not productive enough for market, except for fancy trade, but a fine berry for home use.

78. **YANT.**—Good size, deep red, fine quality, firm, medium late, moderately productive. A promising new variety for home use.

79. **EXCELSIOR.**—We overlooked this variety in its proper order, but it is a valuable early berry; dark red, medium size and very productive for so early a berry. Succeeds best on sandy soil. Firm, good shipper; a good early berry.

We think that all who look this list over will say it is the best that has come into their hands this season, and the quality of plant will be first-class. Our customers will be pleased with our stock this season.

We firmly believe that strawberries, properly handled, yield the largest profits of any crop that can be grown. But to make the best success of them it is necessary to plant only well-grown, fully-developed plants of the best varieties. Carelessly grown, stunted plants are dear at any price. Also plants procured from old fruiting beds are exhausted of a great amount of their vigor, and will not yield half the fruit that properly grown plants of the same variety will yield. Then the quality of the fruit is very inferior. We strongly advise everyone to give up the habit of planting from old beds, as half the land and half the labor, with strong, well-grown plants from young beds, will produce more fruit, and of a very superior quality.

One of our customers, Mrs. W. P. Smith, of Westboro, Ont., sold this year, about \$1,600 of berries from less than two acres of ground. We frequently find our customers making from \$500 to \$700 per acre from the plants we supplied them. Our long list of varieties should satisfy the most exacting, and we are sure the quality will be all that can be desired.



PERFECT BLOSSOM.



IMPERFECT BLOSSOM.

NOTE.—Varieties followed by letter "P" are imperfect flowering, and require a perfect variety beside them to fertilize the blossom..

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

NORWAY MAPLES.—We consider this one of the most satisfactory street and shade trees for this section that has ever been put on the market. It is a rapid grower, with smooth, clean bark,

and a very healthy appearance. It grows to good size and fine form. Foliage is large and luxuriant, remaining on the trees till late in the autumn. It is perfectly hardy and a general favorite.

SCHWEDLER'S MAPLE.—Similar to Norway Maple, but has beautiful reddish-purple leaves. It is a very attractive tree and sure to please. Our trees of this variety are only about four to six feet high, but are healthy and growing nicely. They will succeed well, and soon make very attractive trees. Both the Norway and Schwedler varieties are inclined to grow rather knotty in the nursery, but outgrow this as they get older, and make beautiful trees.

WEIR'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE.—A very rapid grower, with smooth bark and fine thrifty habit. The branches have the habit of drooping towards the ground, and the tree requires plenty of room. It should not be planted close to a building or other trees, but is desirable for a large ground. The foliage has a very pretty appearance, being deeply dissected between the veins.

MANITOBA MAPLES.—A very rapid grower, and desirable for re-timbering waste land.

GINALLIAN MAPLES.—Very pretty dwarf trees attaining a height of 12 to 20 feet. The foliage takes on most beautiful hues in the early autumn, giving the tree a very attractive appearance. Not large enough for a shade tree, but very desirable for planting singly on the lawn for color effect.

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.—A very graceful and pretty tree, with silvery-white bark and long, pendulous branches that hang to the ground.

MOUNTAIN ASH.—A very pretty free-growing, clean-barked tree, bearing innumerable clusters of bright red berries, that hang on the branches away into the winter. A very satisfactory tree for the lawn.

AMERICAN ELM.—A rapid grower, with tall, upright branching habit. A very desirable tree for street planting.

ENGLISH ELM.—More adapted to planting on the lawn. Not so large a tree as the American Elm, and has small dense foliage. It has rough, cork-like bark, and is a desirable and novel tree. Our stock of these runs from dwarfs headed 18 inches from the ground, to 6 feet high.

CATALPA SPECIOSA.—A rapid grower, with immense-sized foliage, often measuring nearly a foot in diameter, somewhat resembling the linden or basswood. It produces long panicles of very showy blossoms. The tree is not entirely hardy, and should not be planted in very exposed situations.

MAIDEN-HAIR TREE.—A small, clean-growing tree, with very pretty foliage—quite attractive.

LOMBARDY POPLAR.—A tall, very upright-growing variety. Grows very rapidly, but is too upright for a shade tree.

CAROLINA POPLAR.—A very rapid-growing, desirable shade or street tree. Easily grown and quite desirable for a quick shade.

GOLDEN POPLAR.—Much like the Carolina poplar, but has golden-colored foliage.

BLACK WALNUT AND BUTTERNUT.—Desirable where there is plenty of room, as spreading shade trees, and especially on account of the crops of desirable nuts they bear; also the timber is very valuable for many purposes.

EUROPEAN LARCH.—This is a very desirable tree for ornamental purposes. It is a free grower, making a strong, well-proportioned tree. The foliage is longer and the cones much larger than the native larch. The wealth of foliage they bear make them quite attractive.

EVERGREENS.

AUSTRIAN MOUNTAIN AND SCOTCH PINES.—Very desirable ornamental evergreen trees. They are perfectly hardy, easily transplanted, good growers, and of fine attractive form and habit.

RED CEDAR.—A rather attractive tree, with dark bluish-shaded foliage. The wood is very tough and durable, and is of a red color. This tree is valuable in making up an assortment.

GLOBE AND PYRAMIDAL CEDARS.—Are as their names denote, of globular and pyramidal form, making very ornamental small trees. They are perfectly hardy, very compact, pretty little trees, the former attaining a height of about 3 to 5 feet, and the latter 10 to 15 feet.

HOVEY'S CEDAR.—A very pretty little compact variety, with very dense foliage.

VARIEGATED CEDAR.—As the name implies, this variety has variegated foliage. The inner foliage is green, while the outer parts are tipped with silvery white. Quite ornamental.

ELLWANGER'S CEDAR.—Sometimes called Tom Thumb. A very dwarf variety, with dense, compact habit.

SIBERIAN ARBOR VITAE.—A close-branched variety, with fine, heath-like foliage. Quite ornamental.

RETINOSPERAS.—Very ornamental small evergreens. The foliage of these is beautiful and attractive.

IRISH JUNIPER.—A pyramidal form, having very pretty foliage of a bluish shade. A desirable tree for the lawn.

SHRUBS.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.—One of the most satisfactory hardy flowering shrubs in existence. It is perfectly hardy, and very free flowering. It produces about the last of July, large panicles of white bloom often measuring 10 inches in diameter. These remain on the bushes till cut with frost. They require no winter protection and will thrive in the coldest climate. To get the best success and finest bloom, they should be planted on good soil, freely watered, well enriched, and the branches cut back in the fall to four or five buds on each new growth. This produces the largest, and finest bloom. This shrub is fine for cemetery planting, as it remains so long in bloom, and succeeds with so little care.

TREE HYDRANGEA. This is a form of the HYDRANGEA P. G., headed two to three feet from the ground, and produces even finer bloom than the shrub form. Buds will continue to shoot out on the stalk every spring, but these should be rubbed off, and the head kept high as when sent out. The branches should be cut back, as the shrub form, and it will delight every one who sees it. This is truly a very ornamental, and desirable plant, and grows higher than the shrub form.

SNOWBALL, an old favorite shrub, producing in early spring innumerable clusters of pretty white flowers, giving the whole bush the appearance of a snowbank. The racemes of bloom are fine for decorations.

SPRINGA, (Philadelphus or Mock Orange) a very desirable free flowering shrub, that is literally covered in early spring, with pretty white flowers, very highly scented, the perfume resembling that of the orange blossom.

LILACS, too well known to require description, but there are now a number of very fine varieties in cultivation.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLES, another wonderfully free flowering shrub, being covered in early spring, with pretty pink blossoms. It is perfectly hardy, and a free thrifty grower.

ALBERT'S HONEYSUCKLE, (*Lonicera Alberti*) a dwarf form of honeysuckle attaining a height of only $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. It is a very profuse bloomer

and owing to its being comparatively new, is not so widely planted as it deserves to be.

SIBERIAN PEA TREE (*Caragana Arborescens*)—A very hardy shrub, standing the winters of Manitoba and the Northwest uninjured. It is a very pretty shrub, with small attractive foliage, of bright light green appearing in early spring and covered about the third week of May with pretty yellow pea-shaped blossoms. It is a very thrifty upright grower, attaining a height of 8 to 10 feet. This shrub makes a very attractive hedge.

CARAGANA FRUTESCENS.—A very attractive variety of the hardy shrub, more dwarf in habit than *Arborescens*, and the blossoms are larger.

RUSSIAN OLIVE.—A comparatively new large growing shrub, desirable on account of the color of its bark and foliage. The bark is of a whitish color, and the foliage light green above, and silvery underneath. Valuable for color effect.

THUNBERG'S BERBERRY.—A dwarf of Berberry, with pretty green leaves, which take on beautiful shades in autumn. Like the other forms of this shrub, it bears a profusion of berries which, when ripe, are a brilliant scarlet, and remain on the bush throughout the winter. The berries are of brisk acid flavor, make a desirable jam, and are said to be valuable as a remedy for dyspepsia.

PURPLE BERBERRY.—More upright in growth than the former variety, with purple foliage and bearing a profusion of scarlet berries similar to Thunberg's variety. Desirable for producing color effect.

JAPAN QUINCE.—A very attractive small shrub producing, in very early spring, beautiful, large scarlet blossoms, which are followed by green colored fruit which, when ripe, gives off a very pleasant aroma, and will scent a room nicely. The wood is not entirely hardy, and always kills back more or less, but the dead wood may be cut out when growth starts, and it makes a very desirable shrub.

PURPLE FRINGE, OR SMOKE TREE.—A very desirable shrub, free, clean grower, with pretty foliage, and producing, in mid-summer, a wealth of downy bloom that resembles a cloud of smoke.

ELEAGNUS LONGIPES.—A new shrub, considered of much value, producing pretty, edible berries

VIBURNUM LANTANA.—A free growing shrub, with pretty foliage, and producing a great number of berries that hang on into the winter.

SPIREA VAN HOUTII.—One of the prettiest shrubs grown, being covered in spring with

perfect mass of pretty clusters of bloom, somewhat resembling the snowball, but the clusters are smaller. This makes a desirable shrub for cemetery planting, or for planting in the lawn, and also makes a very pretty hedge.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.—A very desirable new bulbous plant, producing long, sword-shaped foliage, with long hairs along the edges. It sends up long spikes of bloom, from three to four feet high, the individual blossoms being white and bell-shaped.

PAEONY.—One of the most showy and desirable early blooming shrubs. An old favorite plant, too well known to require further description. We have some very pretty varieties of these in red, pink, and white.

GOLDEN GLOW.—A rampant growing, profuse blooming plant, being universally successful everywhere. This makes a very showy hedge to screen a lawn from back yard, or unsightly objects.

TIGER LILLIES.—Very hardy, free blooming varieties, very satisfactory everywhere.

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIA.—A very pretty small plant, with holly-like foliage, which remains on the plants all winter. People from the old country like it on account of the holly-like appearance of the foliage.

ACHILLAE. (The Pearl).—One of the finest bloomers in existence, being covered for a long time with a perfect mass of white flowers, giving it the appearance, at a little distance, of a snow-bank. The top dies off in the winter, but springs up in early spring, making it a desirable border for the perennial plot. The blossoms remain nice for a long time after cut, and it is a very desirable flower for bouquets.

IRISES.—Very desirable spring flowering plants, producing good quantities of very showy bloom in various colors and forms. We have a very good assortment of this desirable plant.

The Rose, The Queen of Flowers.

We have a nice assortment of these, good, hardy, field-grown stock, and will be pleased to give our inexperienced customers all the information we can towards assisting them in making a success of its cultivation.

RED VARIETIES.

GEN. JACQUEMOT.—One of the finest of red roses, being a free grower, a splendid bloomer, and a very rich deep red. While the blossom is not so full as some varieties, it is such a pretty shade that it is a general favorite. Under good treatment it can be kept in bloom a good part of the summer. It should be pruned back to within a foot of the ground every spring, highly enriched, and watered freely.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE.—Rich crimson color, good globular shape; one of the best dark roses.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN.—Very dark crimson; one of the finest.

ULRICH BRUNNER.—Brilliant cherry-red. A sport of Paul Neyron. Flowers of fine form and substance.

PINK VARIETIES.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD.—Pale, bright rose, shaded white, very large and finely formed.

Flowers borne on erect, stout stems, and are closely set in the foliage. A very handsome and attractive rose.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY.—A lovely rose, blooming nearly the whole season; very large, double buds, of a deep flesh color; strong grower and good foliage, very beautiful and valuable.

LAFRANCE—One of the finest of roses, a most lovely rose color, with silvery lustre, a constant bloomer, and very sweet scented.

MRS. JOHN LANG.—A splendid rose; color clear, bright pink, exquisitely shaded. The buds are long and pointed, the flowers extra large and full, borne on long stems, and exceedingly sweet.

PAUL NEYRON.—Deep rose color; the largest of all roses; very fine and showy; somewhat fragrant.

WHITE VARIETIES.

MADAM PLANTIER.—Fine, pure white, medium size; one of the best white roses; very sweet. A fine variety for cemetery planting; very hardy.

MARGARET DICKSON.—Of magnificent form; white, with pale pink centre; petals very large; shell-shaped and of great substance; foliage very large, dark green.

YELLOW VARIETIES.

PERSIAN YELLOW.—The deepest yellow of all roses, very sweet and free blooming; very hardy. Should not be pruned.

MOSS ROSES.

In pink, red and white.

CLIMING ROSES.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—A wonderful grower often making ten feet in a single season. The flowers are produced in great pyramidal panicles or clusters, each carrying from ten to twenty or

more blooms, the individual flowers measuring about one inch in diameter. They remain perfect on the plant about two weeks. The foliage is bright green and glossy, and contrasts finely with the bright crimson of the blossom. For verandas, walls, pillars or fences this rose cannot be excelled. Should be laid down and covered in winter.

PRAIRIE QUEEN.—Flowers are very large and of a peculiar globular form; color a bright rosy red, changing to lighter as the flowers open. A strong, rapid grower.

Write us for any information you may desire about the care of roses.



PROPERLY
PLANTED.



NOT PLANTED
DEEP ENOUGH.



PLANTED
TOO DEEP.

NOTES ON PLANTING.

We urgently request all our customers to cut back the tops of all apple, plum and other deciduous trees severely when planting. This counterbalances the loss of root caused by digging, and your trees will make much better growth, with less risk of loss, than if not cut back. All the branches may be cut back to five or six buds of the last season's growth.

All broken and mangled roots should be cut off, and the ends of all large roots pared off to leave a smooth wound which heals up more readily. Spread the roots well in good earth, making sure that the ground is quite moist, but if of a clayey nature, do not make it sticky.

PUT NO MANURE IN CONTACT WITH THE ROOTS. If any manure is used, it should be applied to the surface of the ground about the trees. **NEVER WATER YOUR TREES**, without you do it thoroughly, and that only in very dry weather, and not very often, wetting the ground to the bottom of the roots when it is done.

Good cultivation with some hoed crop about the trees is advisable, but where grass land must be used, dig large holes, and mulch well with long manure after the trees are set.

A washing with soap suds every spring, is an excellent thing for trees.

EVERGREENS should not be exposed to wind or sun a moment, while out of the ground, as exposure crystalizes the resin in the roots, causing sure death.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS should not be exposed to wind or sun, nor to heat as in either case they are easily killed. Keep in a cool moist place but do not pour water on them, as it will rot them. If not ready to plant immediately on their arrival, open a trench in a shaded place, take the plants out of the boxes, open the bundles, and spread the plants along as closely as they will lie in the trench, first wetting the roots. Pack the earth firmly upon them, covering the roots thoroughly. They will remain in this condition, without much injury, for several days, but it is advisable to plant as soon as received, if possible. When ready to plant, stretch a line along where the row

of plants is to be. Go along the line with a spade, striking it into the ground, pushing the handle from you, then drawing it back, and withdrawing it from the ground, leaving a hole deep enough to admit the roots without doubling them up. A boy may follow with a basket of plants, the roots of which have been moistened well, and drop a plant at each hole, as the planter is ready to take it up, spreading the roots out fan shaped, and dropping them into the hole well spread out, and deep enough that when the earth is firmly packed about the plant, the roots will be covered. But **DO NOT COVER THE CROWN OF THE PLANT.**

Be sure the plants have their roots well wet before planted. Pack the soil firmly. Cover the roots well, but do not cover the crown of the plant. Stir the ground about the plants frequently in dry weather. These are important factors in the success of strawberry growing.

I will gladly give any further information you may desire.

I earnestly recommend the Herbert Raspberry to every one who wants the best there is. While the price may seem to some to be high, bear in mind, it is a raspberry that **WILL FRUIT**, and that the fruit is the very best. You will not be troubled with its killing back in winter, and will be able to enjoy this delicious berry **EVERY YEAR.**

A few plants procured now, will give you a nice stock in a few years, and there is bound to be a tremendous demand for plants, which will keep the price up for years. We already have numerous orders booked from all over Canada, and the U. S., from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and when it begins to fruit, the demand is bound to grow by leaps and bounds.

We strongly advise market gardeners to get in on the ground floor with a stock of this valuable berry, and be able to gather in a neat sum annually from a source that hitherto has not been known in this cold climate, as owing to either the unhardiness, or poor fruiting qualities of the old varieties, Raspberry growing has not been much of a commercial success in this climate. But we assure you, we have something now, that **WILL FRUIT ABUNDANTLY ANNUALLY.**

Address all correspondence to

W. J. KERR,
RENFREW, ONT.

I will deem it a great favor, if you will kindly send me the names of all interested parties in your neighborhood, or elsewhere, who might be interested in my goods.

TESTIMONIALS.

From any experience I have had with W. J. Kerr's stock, can say it has proved very satisfactory. I have had a lot of experience with Strawberries and Raspberries, but what I purchased from Mr. Kerr is without exception, the best I have ever handled.

MATHEW DODDS, Lombardy, Ont.

Your inquiry about your strawberry plants is received. I found your plants the finest I ever saw shipped to this station. I made inquiries of persons who got them, and all were well pleased with them. Some say that every plant grew.

W. J. FERGUSON Mallorytown, Ont.

We found the plants first class, in truth the best we ever saw. We think you must have the right way to propagate the strawberry, judging from the plants sent us. All pronounce them excellent.

MILLER & HOUSE, Nurserymen,
Beebe Plains, Que.

I can heartily recommend your strawberry plants, and I do not think that any one wanting plants, could do better than order from you. The 2200 plants I received from you were excellent, strong plants, and were so well packed, that when I received them, they were as fresh as when taken from the ground.

JOHN R. GREEN, Newboro, Ont.

The 6000 plants I got from you are all first class. I do not think we lost a single plant and last summer we had an enormous crop of berries of first-class quality. We had been getting plants from other nurseries for years, but never succeeded in raising any berries. The ornamental shrubs, apple and plum trees I bought from you have done well and make a rapid growth.

RICHARD DUFFIELD, Lombardy, Ont.

Strawberry stock arrived in excellent condition. I know nothing of the fruit, as I picked all blossoms from the plants. Some of the same varieties came to hand the same day, from a party

in Western Ontario, but a large number perished, although planted and treated in the same way. Possibly they had been lifted too long. Too late in the season, I ordered a Siberian Pea Tree from you. When they arrived, they were in full leaf. I say they, for you sent me two, in place of one. They cast their leaves but came out again of course in a delicate way, but I hope they will live.

INGLIS C. CRAIG, Amherst, Nova Scotia.

I wish to say that the strawberry plants we got from you last spring did exceedingly well. We have grown berries for the last 20 years, but never had such luck with plants as with yours. I visited your nurseries last fall. Your trees and shrubs were young and thrifty, and your strawberries were all varieties of the best quality.

GRANT PYKE, Wolf Island, Ont.

In the spring of 1903, I got from Toronto, 12 apple trees and 6 plum trees. These came in excellent condition, and made very satisfactory growth that summer and I had great hopes of them. But at this time, there is only one tree, a Duchess apple alive at the top. The others were all killed down by last severe winter. Now the trees we got from you, while not so large and thrifty looking at the start, have done much better. Just one tree, a Yellow Transparent, did not grow. Three Pewaukees killed down last winter, but are making new wood at about 18 inches from the ground. All the rest are doing splendid, especially the McIntosh Reds. These were green to the tips at the opening of spring, and have maintained a vigorous growth right through the summer, without a single set-back. They are indeed, a thrifty and hardy tree. The Hawkeye plum has made a fine growth this summer. The other two Yellow Transparents have also done well. The Wealthy is looking fine indeed, and growing all right. The Longfields are looking very satisfactory. McMahon White is doing well, but is a slower grower with me. The Siberian Crab, you could not kill with an axe. I did not put in any new trees this spring, awaiting the results of last severe winter, but had I known the Hawkeye plum and the McIntosh Red apple were going to come through so well, I should certainly have got some more of these. I had a visit the other day from a Southern Nursery agent, who understands his business,

and it was a pleasure to talk to him. So we discussed the matter for nearly half a day, and he went away almost persuaded to be a Renfrew convert. I tell you I preach Renfrew Trees in season, and out of season, to any one interested in an apple tree.

F. THEAKER, Hanbury P. O.

Temiscaming, Ont.

The plants are to hand in good condition, The Clydes are an especially fine lot. I have been recommending them and you.

GEO. HUTTON, Faston's Corners, Ont.

Enclosed you will find Express order for \$21.00, for the plants. They are very good, in fact the best I ever got.

S. C. McDONNELL, Alexandria, Ont.

I think you have sent me good plants, bushes, and I thank you therefor.

JOHN MUDIE, Kingston, Ont.

About the varieties of berries that did best with me, I may say that they nearly all did well except the Clydes. They formed a great crop of berries, but do not mature properly, as they seem to scald in the sun. The ones that seemed to really do the best were Beder Wood, Excelsior, Haverland, Bubach, Buster and Parker Earle. Wm. Belt produced some very large berries, but some of them seemed to grow mis-shapen. The plantation on the whole, did very well. I got one Wm. Belt which measured 7 inches around. Also I filled a box with 20 Bubachs, and another with 30 berries, picked just as they ripened along the row. A nurseryman from ----- went through my field one day, and said he had never seen such fine berries before although he had been in the business for 20 years. I note your circular about the Herbert Raspberry. I saw it at the Central Experimental Farm just as it was beginning to ripen this year, and from what I saw of it and what the Horticulturist told me, I think it is all right. I have about 40 of your trees growing, which I set out last spring. They are McIntosh Reds and Scarlet Pippins, and have done very nicely. I am thinking of planting about 100 more next spring. I will also want about 3000 strawberry plants.

J. W. MORRISON, Acton's Corners, Ont.

Mr. Morrison bought from us, spring of 1903, an assortment of most of our leading kinds, to test them on his soil, with a view of learning which were really the best for him to grow. The result was that an experienced Nurseryman said he had the finest berries he ever saw.

Give us your patronage, and we will please you, as we did him.

We have numerous similar letters from pleased customers in British Columbia, Alberta, Assinaboia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New York, Iowa, and the State of Washington, and if favored with your kind patronage, will please you as we did these people.

Write us for information you may desire about the cultivation or care of plants or trees, and it will be a pleasure for us to give you such information.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

We have a number of well-bred, fine-colored Buff Orpington fowl that are as good as we ever saw, and will be pleased to furnish a limited number of eggs in season for hatching, at \$1.50

per 15, as long as we can supply them. They are one of the finest breeds in existence. large, well formed, quiet, splendid winter layers, high quality flesh, with white skin and legs—the ideal market fowl. They show no black pin feathers when dressed, and look very attractive. They are very hardy, both as chicks and adult fowl, and the chicks develop into broilers very young.

We have one hen that weighs about 8 pounds, that laid over 250 eggs last year, and only showed broodiness once. When allowed to raise chickens they make excellent mothers, as they are so quiet and easily handled. One of our hens raised 24 chickens in one brood last season.

Only the very best fowl will be bred from, and orders for eggs should be received early to ensure getting them.

We have been adding to our stock annually, new blood, at a price of \$2 to \$3 per setting, making these selections from the best flocks we can find, so have kept up to the standard.

Address all orders to

W. J. KERR,
RENFREW, ONT.



PRICE LIST.

W. J. KERR, NURSERYMAN.

Apple trees, each, 30 cents; per dozen, \$3.50.

Plums, Pears and Cherries, each 60 cents.

Surprise plums, \$1 each.

Grape Vines, each, 25 cents.

Currants, per dozen, \$1.50.

Gooseberries, per dozen, \$2.25—

Herbert Raspberries, each, ~~50~~ ²⁵ cents; per dozen, ~~\$5~~ ¹⁵; per 100, \$40—

Cuthbert Raspberry, per dozen, 50 cents; per 100, \$2.

Golden Queen and Loudon Raspberries, per dozen, 75 cents; per 100, \$3.

Black and Purple Raspberries (tips), per dozen, 75 cents; per 100, \$4.

Black and Purple Raspberries, transplants, \$1 per dozen; \$5 per 100.

Rhubarb, each, 15 cents.

Asparagus, per 100 (2 years), \$1.50; per 1,000, \$8.00,

Blackberries and Dewberries, per dozen, \$1.00.

STRAWBERRIES.

Crescent, Johnston's Early, Manwell, Saunders, Stone's Early, Warfield, Wilson, per 100, 75 cents; per 1,000, \$4.50.

Aroma, Atlantic, August, Luthur, Beder Wood, Bismarck, Chapais, Cobden Queen, Cyclone, Empress, Glen Mary, Greenville, Haverland, Jessie, Jumbo, Lovett, Michigan, Morgan's Favorite, Nick Ohmer, Sharpless,

Splendid, Standard, Ten. Prolific, per 100, \$1 per 1,000, \$5.50'

Bisel, Brandywine, Dubach, Carrie, Clyde, Downing, Echo, Enchance, Enormous, Gandy, Irene, Mary, Parker Earle, Parson's Beauty, Ridgeway, Sample, Wm. Belt, per 100, \$1; per 1,000, \$6.

Buster, Chillie, Columbian, Fairfield, Kansas, Lester Lovett, New York, Pocomoke, Stahline, Texas, Yant, per 100, \$1.25; per 1,000, \$7.00

Daisy, Drouth King, Gibson, Great Ruby, Howard's 41, Klondyke, Louis Houbach, Lyon, Marie, Mele, Midnight, Millar, Minute Man, Monitor, Oom Paul, Repeater, Success, Fhompson's Late, Wesley, per 25, \$1.

At 100 rates we will send by mail post paid. We will allow customer to select 100 or more of a kind, so long as 500 plants are ordered altogether, at 1,000 rates.

All stock will be first-class, and guaranteed to reach customers in healthy condition.

On orders of \$5 or over, we will give a discount of 5 per cent. On orders from \$10 or over, we will give a discount of 10 per cent. On orders from \$20 or over, we will give a discount of 12½ per cent. On orders over \$20, we will give a discount of 15 per cent.

If there is anything you do not understand, or unsatisfactory about these prices, write me, and will try to satisfy you.

(OVER)

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Norway Maples	\$1.00
Schwedler's Maples, 4-6 ft	1.00
Weir's Cut-Leaved Maples	1.00
Ginallian Maples, 3-4 ft.	.25
Manitoba Maples	.25
Mountain Ash.	.75
Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch.	1.50
Catalpas	1.00
Carolina Poplars.	.75
Lombardy Poplars.	.75
Golden Poplars.	.75
Black Walnuts.	.75
European Larch.	.75
Scotch Pine.	.40
Austrian Pine	.50
Mountain Pine	.35
Norway Spruce.	.20
Irish Juniper.	.35
Red, Globe, Variegated, Pyramidal, Hovey's, Tom Thumb and Siberian Cedars	.50
Retinosperas.	.40

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

Hydrangea, P. G	.50
Hydrangea, Tree form.	1.00
Snowballs	.50
Syringas	.50
Lilacs.	.35
Tartarian Honeysuckles	.40
Albert's Honeysuckle	.50
Siberian Pea Tree.	.50

Russian Olive	.50
Thunberg's Berberry.	.25
Purple Berberry.	.25
Japan Quince	.50
Persian Lilac.	.50
Purple Fringe (Smoke Tree).	.50
Eleagnus Longipes.	.40
Virbunnum Lantana.	.50
Spirea Van Houtii	.35
Mahonia Aquifolia	.25
Yucca Filamentosa	.50
Irises	.10
Peeonias	.50
Golden Glow (Large Clump).	.25
Tiger Lillies.	.10
Ampelopsis Hirsuta.	.50
Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy).	.35
Climbing Honeysuckles.	.50
Clematis Paniculata.	.50
Clematis Flamula.	.50
Clematis Jackmanni.	.75
Roses.	.50
Crimson Rambler Rose	.50

HEDGES.

Siberian Pea Tree, per 100.	8.00
Spirea Van Houtii	15.00
Amoor Privet	10.00
Purple Berberry.	8.00
Thunberg's Berberry.	12.00
Golden Glow.	3.00
Norway Spruce.	12.00
American Arbor Vitæ (Cedar)	10.00

OTTAWA NURSERY
W. J. KERR, Proprietor.
OTTAWA, - ONT.

